



Jack Frost is back. He makes it cold outside. He puts snow all over and makes the street and sidewalk slippery. I hate winter. I hate Jack Frost. I wish he were dead.

## Wolfson and Arseneau: CAUT contradictions boggling

By Katherine Gutkind

Verdicts on two McGill cases presently before the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) seem to have been delayed. The two women academics, Dr. Wolfson of Biology and Claire Arseneau of Social Work, have been officially dismissed by the University and are awaiting final ruling from the CAUT.

The resolution of conflict of interest cases within CAUT review committees has been cited as a possible explanation for the delays. In both situations, McGill representatives were sitting as members of the committees.

The CAUT group responsible for grievances filed by academics, the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee (AFT), may have been held up by the recent resignation from the McGill cases of David Williams, Associate Executive Secretary of the AFT. Williams teaches at McGill and committee members felt negative about the presence of a McGill representative on the cases. Williams still remains in his position on the AFT. He simply will not be involved with McGill.

In Wolfson's case, Williams put forward two different resolutions. From a letter dated October 7, 1976 from Williams to Wolfson, the AFT decided: "At the next meeting of AFT, we will discuss what settlement, if any, we can press for as you terminate your employment at McGill, but we would urge you to begin now to seek future employment in other institutions..."

On October 19, in a letter to Economics Professor Sid Ingerman, chairperson of the Grievance Committee of the McGill Faculty Union, Williams said "I am writing to inform

you of the actions taken or envisaged by the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee. That we urge the University to provide a substantial financial settlement to Professor Wolfson, beyond the year already granted as a research associate".

The actions "envisaged" by the AFT are still in the process of "envisagement". According to Wolfson, she received a telephone call from Jim Stevens, chairperson of the AFT, on November 15 when he said that the AFT had proposed a few alternatives for her case. But, the letter to confirm these alternatives has still not arrived from Ottawa.

With Wolfson's case, another possible CAUT discrepancy arises. The CAUT's Status of Women Committee has looked at the Wolfson case and reported its findings to the AFT. Their conclusions were basically negative for Wolfson. One of the members of the committee is McGill's Professor Rose Johnston from Biochemistry, a friend of Gordon MacLachlan, the former Chairperson of Biology who was key in the firing of Wolfson.

Considering it has been deemed unethical for Williams to have resided on the AFT during McGill's cases, why is it still ethical for Johnston to reside on the Status of Women Committee when they consider the Wolfson case? When questioned by the Daily, Johnston replied that the committee was "asked none of the specifics of that (Wolfson) case". Johnston maintains that the committee was asked to evaluate the general problem that: if a woman or a man's case is up for assessment, would the departmental committee in-

volved automatically be discriminatory if a member of the same sex as the candidate involved was left out? Johnston's and the committee's answer was no. She maintains that Wolfson's name was never brought into the question. But, Johnston did admit it was "obvious what person was being talked about".

In a correspondence between Wolfson and Williams, it is clear that the Status of Women Committee had to deal with the Wolfson case specifically: "...the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee of CAUT discussed your situation at McGill and heard the report of the Committee on the Status of Women on possible sexual bias in the department's handling of your case". (October 7 1976) When Johnston was asked why the letter conflicted with her view, she replied: "I don't know because I have never seen that letter".

Arseneau has been waiting even longer for a reply from the CAUT. "It's not fair to spend five weeks answering a letter", she said. Arseneau is expecting an answer to her proposal that the CAUT immediately set up a board of inquiry. In a letter dated October 19, the AFT stated: "That the Chairperson request Principal Bell to implement the School of Social Work's Promotion and Tenure Committee's ultimate recommendation that Mrs. Arseneau be re-appointed as full-time lecturer with normal rights of future consideration for renewal. Failing this, that CAUT establish a committee of inquiry". Arseneau feels that the negotiations have been unsuccessful up until now, and that the time for this supposed committee is due.

## International students

# Fees increased by provinces

OTTAWA (CUP)—

Delegates to the conference on Third World Students in Canada here from Nov. 19-21, decided that providing Canadians with information about visa students was a key strategy in countering attacks on them in the form of differential fees and quotas.

The Ontario government's decision to impose differential fees this year "comes from a climate of misinformation" charged Carleton University president Dr. Michael Oliver at the joint conference of World University Services Canada and the Canadian Bureau for International Education (WUSC-CBIE).

As a result the more than 100 delegates recommended that government base decisions affecting international students on adequate information and consultation with students, academic groups and universities.

While it might be hoped that governments follow this advice, indications are that at least one province plans to go ahead despite opposition from its post-secondary institutions.

Alberta announced in May that it plans to impose differential fees on visa students next September. Protests from the three university presidents there seem to have fallen on deaf ears.

Two universities in Manitoba have levied quotas on the number of international students although one, the University of Manitoba, has re-

jected any restrictions.

What are the facts about visa students?

The Foreign Student File, an ongoing study published by the CBIE in September, provides some preliminary information outlining the number of visa students in Canada, their distribution across the country and in the various faculties as well as a brief section on Canadian students abroad.

About 51,460 student visas were issued in 1976. The figure is based on cumulative data, so a student who registered in January, went home and registered again in September is counted twice.

A total of 23,175 international students were registered in Canadian universities and colleges at the end of 1975 according to the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Based on that figure, international students made up a little more than 2 percent of the 592,267 students, reported by Statistics Canada, attending Canada's post-secondary institutions that year.

Of the visa students on immigration files, 67 percent went to post-secondary schools, 24,000 to university

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### Staff Meeting

There will be a general staff meeting today at 5 pm in the Daily office. Wine and cheese will be served promptly. Be on time.

## Chevron attackers charged

WATERLOO (CUP)—Former University of Waterloo Federation of Students executive member Franz Klingender was charged on November 25 with mischief in connection with a rock-throwing incident which shattered a window in the offices of the **Chevron**, the student newspaper cut off from Federation funding.

Waterloo Campus Security said Klingender was charged and that the preliminary hearing would be held yesterday.

On November 24, Klingender became the sixth executive member to resign from the Federation since June, according to the **Free Chevron**, published by the **Chevron** staff

since the paper was closed by the Federation two months ago.

Klingender refused to comment on his resignation, suggesting "you get in contact with Shane Roberts, the Federation president for more information." Roberts also refused comment.

The **Chevron** window was shattered late on November 21, following a council meeting which directed Roberts to take the steps necessary for the Federation to make full use of the **Chevron** office, occupied by staff since the closing.

An attempt to change the locks November 29 was thwarted when staff and sup-

porters covered door knobs with their hands. Over 100 students had gathered in the office three days earlier in violation of a "no trespassing" sign posted by the Federation.

The Federation closed the **Chevron** September 30 following the resignation of the editor-in-chief who cited political pressure from other staff as his reason. Councillors charged that a campus political group, the Anti-Imperialist Alliance, was trying to take over the paper.

**Chevron** staff deny this, saying the Federation has not provided any proof for its charges.



# classifieds

## JOBS

WANTED: Someone to do light housekeeping, occasional light cooking, part-time evenings. Cote des Neiges area. 738-5325 evenings.

WORK IN AUSTRALIA — NEW ZEALAND. Thousands of jobs available. All occupations. Excellent pay, free transportation, bonuses. Send \$4.00 for computerized job listings, special reports and forms. Mailed anywhere in Canada. Refundable if not entirely satisfied. Imperial World Service, Box 296, Snowdon P.O., Montreal, Canada.

## TYPING

NEED ANYTHING TYPED — Theses, term papers? Phone 842-7687 for fast, excellent typing at reasonable rates.

PROFESSIONAL TYPING. IBM electric. Theses, dissertations, term papers, etc. Call Denise: 481-5268.

PROFESSIONAL TYPING. Excellent typewriter; experienced; theses, research papers, etc.... Reliable, competitive rates. Call 672-9154.

## FOR SALE

Capri 1972, 2000 cm3, sun roof, good condition, red, handles like a Ferrari. 279-1459.

SNOW TIRES: 2 brand new Barum BSW radials, unused, 165 x 15, best offer. Telephone Huntly, 849-5965 or 843-4322.

PENTAX SP11 with standard lens, soft case. Also Yamaha FG-180 STEEL GUITAR. 844-0813 evenings.

GRUNDIG STEREO. AM-FM Stereo Receiver with 8-track recorder and player. Cost \$440 new, 1 year old. Sell best offer. 845-9737.

ONE UPRIGHT PIANO, excellent condition, \$850; a Lesage electro-acoustic road piano, only one year old. Phone Daniel, 272-1449.

PLANTS FOR SALE — All must go!! Beautiful house plants at very reasonable rates. 484-5408.

Two legitimate one-way TRAIN TICKETS (adult) to VANCOUVER, B.C. Take best bid; 387-9540 evenings & ask for Fay.

FURNITURE FOR SALE: lamps, desks, chairs, folding door, kitchen table, night tables, curtains, shades and more. Call 284-8782 between Dec. 6-10 or Jan. 7-13.

ONE RETURN PLANE TICKET to Vancouver departing Dec. 21 and returning Jan. 4. Price \$218.00. Call Pamela, 282-0003.

## MISC.

EL CHEAPO LUNCHES, daily 11:30 am-2:30 pm at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. Y'all come!

LESSONS on the CLASSICAL GUITAR. All levels. Octavio Lafourcade 735-8759.

LOVABLE PUPS as Christmas gifts for children, \$3 each; limited quantities. Call 486-9164 after 5 pm.

ANGELICAN EUCHARIST, simple, contemporary liturgy every Monday at 12:30 pm at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. All welcome.

Professional, personalized MAKE-UP COURSE given by French esthéticienne; 3 levels. 843-3110. Sorry, in French only.

Have a LEAN AND HUNGRY Xmas, or give one to a friend. The nostalgic collection of G. Kopp's McGill Daily cartoons is on sale at the Union box office. Hurry!

## LOST

"DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION" by Ostberg & Finney, left in McConnell 124 on Nov. 25. "John Wen" written on first page. Call 284-8873 if found.

A GOLD WATCH was lost Nov. 18 in the Arts Bldg. If found please contact Selina, 279-4632 — will be rewarded.

## PERSONAL

PROBLEM? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Housman: 341-3580.

Worship, social events, discussions, social action, study and prayer—call CHAPLAINCY SERVICE, 392-5890.

MERRY CHRISTMAS: Sleazy, Toddy, Burpy, Tina, Ann, Anne, Anita, Cliff, Theo, Missy, Mary Ann, Michele, Professor Japp — Santa.

## HOUSING

\$115 ONE ROOM on Mountain and McGregor, everything paid, very quiet and clean; available immediately. 281-1822, 9-5 daily.

SUBLET 2½, 645 Prince Arthur W., Apt. 13, Tel. 284-8751. \$155-mo., with balcony.

SUBLET Feb. 1st, 4½ BASEMENT APT., \$145-mo., including heating, hot water, electricity. Earlier occupancy can be arranged. Call 486-2986.

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**Gertrude's**  
THE UNION PUB

**OPEN NEXT FRIDAY**

**Dec. 10 4 PM — 2 AM**

MCGILL  
**ARTS & SCIENCE**  
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

# December 9th

is the special Christmas issue

The McGill Daily will be printed regularly until December 3rd, and resume publication on January 24th, '77.

## Win a week's holiday in Nordair's Caribbean Vacation Contest for Students.

You could win a week for two in Barbados, Bahamas or Montego Bay in a contest that's only open to students.

Here's how it works:

1. If you know anybody who travels between any of these points—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Pittsburgh or Val D'Or—suggest they fly Nordair.
2. Give them the coupon below, with your name and address entered in the left-hand portion.
3. Ask them to complete the right-hand part and hand the whole thing to the Nordair ticket agent when checking in.

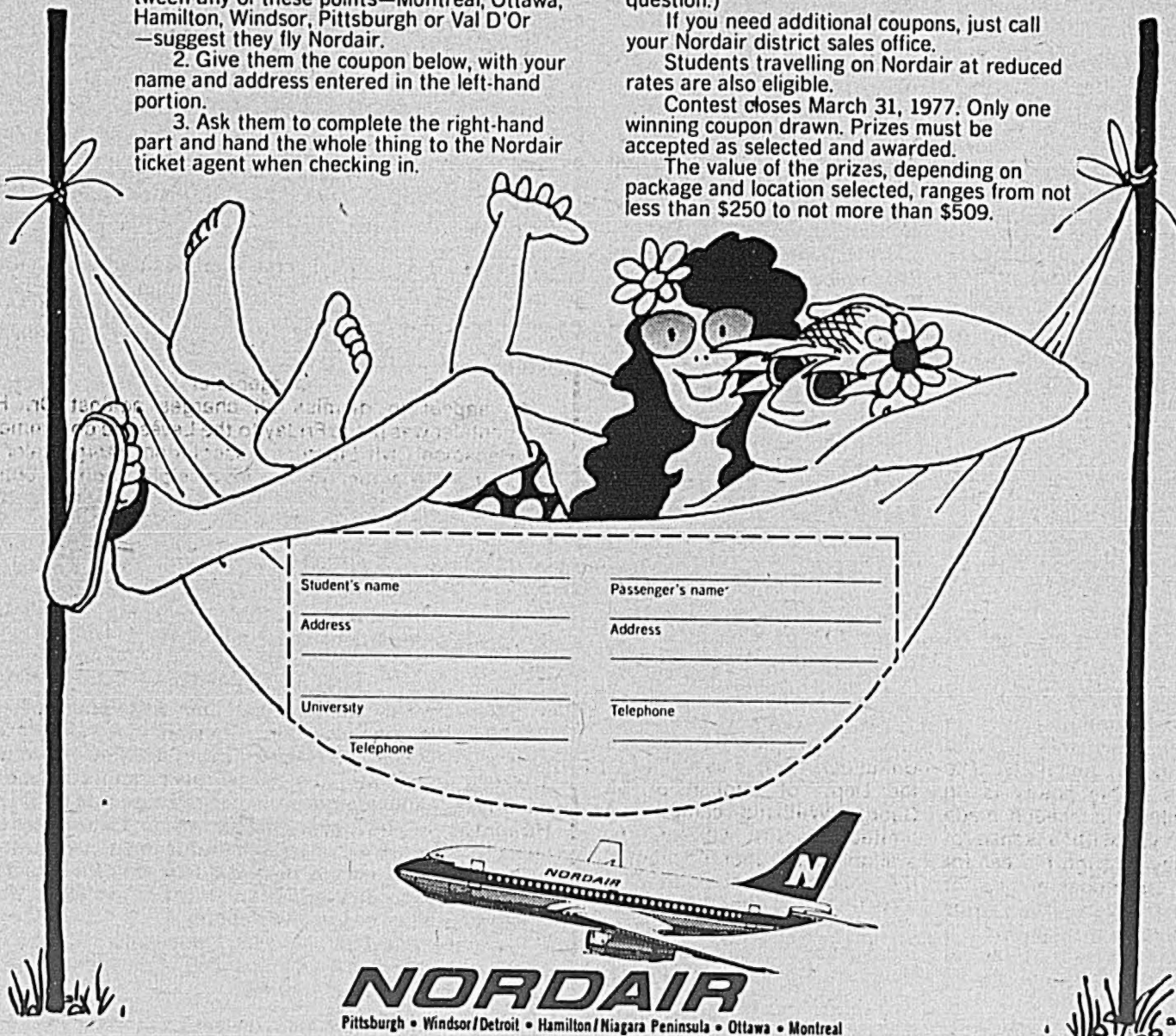
A special university students' draw will be held on April 15, 1977. If your name is drawn, you win an inclusive tour charter holiday for two. And the person who flew Nordair wins the same. (Winners must answer a skill-testing question.)

If you need additional coupons, just call your Nordair district sales office.

Students travelling on Nordair at reduced rates are also eligible.

Contest closes March 31, 1977. Only one winning coupon drawn. Prizes must be accepted as selected and awarded.

The value of the prizes, depending on package and location selected, ranges from not less than \$250 to not more than \$509.



Student's name	Passenger's name
Address	Address
University	Telephone
Telephone	

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## Why Spiritual Healing?

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."  
— Christ Jesus

Come and learn more about this healing truth at a free public lecture given by Thomas A. McClain, C.S.B., member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship at the Windsor Hotel, TONIGHT at 8:30 pm,

Sponsored by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Montreal.

Child care provided.

YOU ARE INVITED.



# Urban Issues

## Beckett: avant garde or fraud?

By Sonia Lipson

"I think it indicates something about Samuel Beckett that he refused to accept his Nobel

### International students...

continued from page 1

and 10,600 to college.

A little less than half of visa students came from third world countries while just over a quarter came from Hong Kong and about a third came from developed countries.

Forty percent of the visa students attending university and 53 percent of those in colleges attended Ontario institutions. Quebec had the next highest concentration of visa students with 28 percent and 15 percent attending university and college respectively. Alberta also had a high number of visa students in its colleges with about 17 percent of the total.

Other provinces' visa student population ranged from four to eight percent, with Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island accounting for less than one percent each.

Universities with the highest proportion of visa students include McGill, Toronto, Concordia, Calgary, and Windsor. Three Ontario community colleges share the highest number of international students—Seneca, George Brown and Algonquin—about 300-400 each.

According to the study, international undergraduate students predominated in arts and science (1,376), social sciences (1,777), and engineering and applied sciences (1,418). They made up 20 percent of all engineering students in Canada, and about 14 percent of math and physical science students.

The 75 international students registered in Canada's 16 medical faculties accounted for less than 1 percent of medical students. The report noted that while visa student enrollment is climbing it has dropped drastically in that faculty from 365 in 1965 and 292 in 1970.

The study used 1971 statistics to measure numbers of Canadian students abroad because the figures are not readily available. At that time there were almost 13,000 abroad, 80 percent of which were attending American universities. About 17 percent studied in France.

The report notes that before the late '60s the number of Canadian students abroad outnumbered international students here.

Prize for Literature from the Organizing Committee, but took the money anyway", commented Denis Johnston last night at a talk given in the Arts Building.

Johnson, an eminent man of letters, elaborated on his theory of Beckett's writing development. "Beckett seemed to intentionally confuse readers by using high-faluting words and mystifying phrases," said Johnston. One of the examples given was "Whorescope," which is an imitation of T.S. Eliot's Wasteland.

In more recent works, the play "Breath" seems to confound many people in that the whole 14 minutes consists of the curtains opening, a long sigh being sighed, and eventually the curtains closing. "For me, this isn't a play, it's a waste of time; but of course, it's a very individual thing".

An interesting thing that Johnston noted was that Beckett kept many of his earlier works out of reach of the public, either by having them hand-printed and distributed at fabulous costs for a limited supply or by simply writing in French.

"He didn't seem to want people to read them because he was afraid they would criticize his pompous style", Johnston remarked. In another work, an unfinished novel which was the beginning of an autobiography, "his style is amazingly straightforward, not so full of the oblique language one finds in his works today.

Samuel Beckett brings up unpleasant subjects often enough so that he can't be accused of avoiding difficult questions. For example, in one play he's written, "Happy Days", a woman is buried up to her waist in sand, cheerfully chattering away about her life. In the next scene she is now up to her neck in the sand, and so on. According to Johnston, the woman depicted was a friend of his who died of cancer.

On a personal note, Johnston testified that a woman who had gone out with him years ago found Beckett "a boring conversationalist".

Asked if he felt that Beckett was a fraud, Johnston replied: "He's a cad, but also he's a genius. A fraud? I think we're all half fraud."

## around campus

### Poet Robert Creeley to give reading

ATROPOS, McGill University's new literary magazine, is presenting the first of its readings by prominent American poets. Robert Creeley, one of the original group of the Black Mountain Poets, will read at McGill University's Leacock Building, room 132, on Tuesday, December 7 at 8:00 pm. There will be a nominal admission charge of \$1.00 to cover Mr. Creeley's expenses and to promote a fund so that the magazine can continue its venture and arrange for further readings.

Few American poets have as authoritative or irrevocable a voice as Robert Creeley. The language of his poetry is at once subtle and humorous, yet at the same time concise and serious in its simplicity. The emphasis in his poetry is on colloquialism in speech made abstract, yet with a sense of immediacy through his ear for nuances and possibilities of common speech. His lyrics demonstrate a concision in which words are capable of releasing intimations of a more affecting reality than what is immediately apparent. Creeley

makes the reader of his poems aware through language of the possibilities inherent in it.

Robert Creeley has been at the forefront of the "new" poetry since his first association with Charles Olson, Robert Duncan and the Black Mountain Group that was to become such a major influence on the new generation of poets after the Second World War. He has also been associated with the San Francisco group of poets whose leading exponents are Ginsberg, Ferlinghetti and Ed Dorn. He has authored several volumes of poetry, the best known among which are *For Love, Words and Pieces*. His most recent works are *Thirty Things* and *Prescences* as well as *The Selected Poems* which appeared through Scribner's publishing house this year. Mr. Creeley will be reading from both his old and new material.

Advanced tickets are available at the McGill Student Union ticket office as well as at the Dept. of English at Sir George Williams campus. A limited quantity will also be available at the door the night of the reading. The editors of ATROPOS, James Campbell and Zsolt Alapi will be happy to handle any special enquiries. Phone care of the McGill Dept. of English.

Carl Snyder

By Jennifer Robinson and Marc Cassini

### Growing pains

The MCM, whose annual congress begins this Friday, is experiencing an intense internal debate between left-wing "radicals" and moderate reformists. The leftist group, identified with St. Louis councillor John Gardiner, has forwarded the following proposals: 1) that a long-term campaign to set up a network of "block committees" that would act as "soviets" in preparation for socialist revolution be established and 2) that party rules governing who is eligible to run for the party in the 1978 city elections be tightened up. The left-wing position is based on the axiom that corporations and big property owners are the actual powers in society and must be identified as the enemy.

Gardiner has stated that "An MCM majority in council would be an important step but we'd still be in opposition to the real powers in society. We still wouldn't have the power to make fundamental changes and we should make that clear."

The reformist wing, headed by Paul Cliche, MCM councillor for St. Jacques, has complained that radicals have involved the party in "abstract theoretical debates". He believes that ordinary citizens are being intimidated by left-wingers.

### Ligue des droits threatened with deficit

The federal government has threatened to hold back a regular subsidy from la Ligue des droits de l'homme (LDH) in an attempt to force the organization to reduce its activities. LDH President Fabien Leboeuf believes that this move endangers the survival of the league, saying "Our liberty is not negotiable and the LDH is not vendable to any government."

LDH applied for a subsidy in January of this year and fully expected to receive it in view of the fact that the federal Secretary of State has since launched a program promoting "droits de l'homme" in Canada.

The Secretary of State, however, has asked the LDH to drop its support for two Chilean families threatened with deportation. One of the two families — the Ponces — was featured in the Daily on November 19th. The LDH will be faced with a deficit of \$50,000 if the subsidy is not granted.

### Centraide \$300,000 short

Centraide's flags and banners have been torn down across campus — a sign that the Montreal fund raising campaign has reached an official close. Campaign chairman Alex Hamilton (also Executive President of Domtar Ltd.) announced Friday that, though Centraide has raised more money this year than ever before, it is still \$300,000 short of its \$10 million objective. A special 'task force' has been established to raise the remaining \$300,000 before the end of January.

Centraide is a centralized fund raising organization which subsidizes certain community service agencies. The major portion of the money available to Centraide is 'donated' by corporations, financial institutions and other business interests.

### What's another \$500,000?

Although the MUC spent \$500,000 for a detailed study on integrating Montreal Island drinking water systems, the city got nothing for its money. MUC chairperson Lawrence Hanigan has said that the Lavalin Inc. consultants group has worked on the study for three years without any result.

Lavalin is incidentally the same group that was hired to ensure that rising Olympic costs would be stabilized. The Olympic bill rose from \$310 million to \$1.2 billion while Lavalin was at the helm.

### Morgentaler

An appeal to dismiss all charges against Dr. Henry Morgentaler was made Friday to the Levesque government by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. Morgentaler is to stand trial December 13 on one of eight abortion charges, despite the fact that the 53-year-old Montreal doctor has been thrice acquitted by different juries. "... a policy of continued prosecution would be publicly perceived as an unwillingness to accept the judgements of those juries" stated the appeal, signed by A. Alan Borovoy, general-counsel of the CCLA. "Continued prosecution of Dr. Morgentaler can only be regarded as gratuitous persecution".

### Who are the criminals?

Organizers of a proposed half-way house for the rehabilitation of ex-convicts on Pine Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Cote des Neiges Road fear they will lose over \$100,000 in private and government grants if the City continues to impede the project. Spokespeople for the John Howard Society have accused Montreal of discriminatory and socially regressive behavior in refusing a permit for the house. The City executive committee rejected the plan in September because the 15-room house is located in an area zoned for residential habitation only.

Executive Vice-chairman Yvon Lamarre denies the suggestion that the city has a general policy of discouraging the establishment of half-way houses.



# 25 common mistakes about Canada

Legal Aid in Manitoba prepared a six-page paper on mistakes people often make about Canada's Criminal Law. The following are some of the matters the paper deals with. Is each of these statements true or false? [The answers are at the bottom of the page.]

1. In Canada, criminal offences are classified as indictable (more serious crimes) and summary conviction (less serious crimes).
2. People who choose to remain silent when questioned about a crime must be guilty.
3. Criminal law is about fifty percent of all The Law.
4. If a person is a victim of a crime, he or she can drop the charges at any time.
5. All people released on bail, must deposit hundreds or even thousands of dollars at court.
6. Everyone is exactly and entirely equal before the criminal law.
7. All persons charged with a criminal offence have a trial, and most trials are jury trials.
8. All criminal cases must receive publicity in newspapers.
9. No one thinks of the victim. The accused person has all the rights.
10. A witness can refuse to give evidence in court. A witness can decide which questions he or she will answer. A witness can plead the Fifth Amendment. A witness can refuse to name people who may have committed a crime.
11. You tell how good a criminal lawyer is solely by the number of cases won or lost.
12. A lawyer is not necessary if a person knows he or she is guilty and wants to plead guilty.
13. People who feel guilty often are not allowed by their lawyers to plead guilty.
14. Judges, police and lawyers are "above the law". They can do things that other people can't do and get away with it.
15. Being arrested and questioned by the police is such an unpleasant experience that it is always best to go to court and plead guilty as soon as possible - in order to avoid more unpleasantness.
16. A person should not plead guilty if there were good reasons for breaking the law.
17. Any person charged with breaking the law is fingerprinted and photographed.
18. The law does not allow a person to be discriminated against because of a criminal record - especially if the record is made up of minor matters.
19. When the police say "You'll have to come with me", there is no choice about going.
20. Every person arrested by the police is entitled to one telephone call.
21. Statements made to the police cannot be used in court unless the statements are written down and signed.
22. Every person from whom the police wish to take a statement must be given this "police warning" or "caution": "You do not have to make a statement, but anything you say may be taken down in writing and used at your trial".
23. If people are accused by the police or charged with breaking



the law, the people must be guilty. Innocent people are not charged.

24. All questioning done by the police must be done at police headquarters.

25. The police have the right to refuse to allow a person to consult his lawyer until after they have finished questioning him.

## Answers

Some of these statements (such as numbers 6, 14 and 16) are more matters of opinion than matters of fact, but we believe all of them to be false except for number 1.

This article is intended to be used as general information or for discussion purposes and not as legal advice. Anyone with a particular legal problem should obtain legal advice from a lawyer.

Although these pages have been read and commented on by police, judges, prosecutors and others involved in the Criminal Justice System, the opinions expressed are those of only the writer. They are not necessarily the opinions of Legal Aid, the Attorney-General's Department or anyone else involved with the criminal law.

The comments are not as

lengthy or detailed as they could be. For further information on any of these matters, call your lawyer or Legal Aid.

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## CRIMINAL LAW GENERALLY

1. **Mistake:** In Canada, criminal offences are classified as felonies (more serious) and misdemeanors. Those are terms used in the United States. The words used in Canada are indictable (more serious) offences, and summary conviction (less serious) offences. Some offences can be indictable or summary conviction, at the choice of the Crown.

2. **Mistake:** People who choose to remain silent when questioned about a crime, must be guilty of something.

The Law says that a person accused of a crime has the right to remain silent. This rule was de-

veloped not to protect the guilty, but partly to stop abusive questioning procedures which have taken place from time to time to force people to confess to things they may or may not have done.

The rule also recognizes that words can be given different meanings and that a person asking questions - with the object of proving what that person thinks must be the truth - can twist facts and completely confuse the person being questioned.

People who are questioned long enough or who are put under enough pressure, may break down and confess to most anything - including (maybe) the truth.

The right to remain silent includes, of course, people who are not charged with an offence. In most situations, a person need not talk to the police if the person doesn't care to. Obviously, the police couldn't do the work we ask them to do, and society would be the worse off if people didn't co-operate with the police.

There are times when it is best not to remain silent. For example, a person who has an alibi defence is usually better off to

make it known as soon as possible.

.....

3. **Mistake:** Criminal law is fifty percent of all The Law.

**Fact:** The law is often divided for convenience into Criminal Law and Civil (non-criminal) Law, but they are not equal in size! Civil Law involves dozens of different kinds of law like Tax Law, Prison Law, Real Property Law, Welfare Law, Transportation Law, Juvenile Law and so on.

Criminal law gets more publicity than the rest of the Law, but it is only one small part of the Law.

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4. **Mistake:** If a person is robbed or assaulted or is a victim of any crime, he or she can drop the charges at any time.

The Law considers crimes to be against all of society and not just against the individual victims. It is usually not a victim's choice as to whether a charge should be laid to whether a trial should take place.

A victim can influence a particular case: the person may not report the crime or may not fully co-operate with the police, etc. But once a crime is under police investigation, it isn't often that the victim is given the chance to make decisions about what should

be done about it.

.....

5. **Mistake:** All people released on bail must deposit hundreds or even thousands of dollars at court.

**The Law:** It is true that some people are required to deposit money before they are released. But most people are released from jail simply by signing a promise (the legal word is "recognizance") to go back to court when their cases come up. The recognizance may include a promise to pay a certain amount of money if the person does not go to court when he or she is supposed to.

For example, you will often hear a judge in court say that a person can be released "on his own recognizance of \$1,000". The \$1,000 is not paid to court and never will have to be if the person returns to court and lives by any other conditions set by the judge - such as staying away from a certain place or abstaining from drinking alcohol.

Bail is not usually necessary. Accused persons can be released from custody on a simple promise to be in court when required.

.....

6. **Mistake:** Everyone is exactly



# Canada's Criminal Law: test yourself

and entirely equal before the criminal law.

**Fact:** Many comments have been made by various people that while everyone is subject to the criminal law, it tends to be lower income people who are involved with it, and that they are less likely than upper income people to know their legal rights and to be able to exercise them. For example, a high income person is more likely than a low income person to know the name of a lawyer, to insist on calling a lawyer, to remain silent or to be able to explain a situation to the police, to make a good appearance in court, to testify articulately and to be believed and to receive a moderate sentence. One person expressed it briefly: "When an upper income person is involved with the criminal law, his advantages begin to multiply. When a low income person is involved with the criminal law, his disadvantages begin to multiply".

.....

**7. Mistake:** All persons charged with an offence have a trial and most trials are jury trials.

**Fact:** Television programs and movies create this impression, but it is not an accurate picture of what really happens. Most people charged with criminal offences plead guilty, so that no trial is necessary. (The purpose of a trial is to decide guilt or innocence. If the accused person admits guilt, there is no need for a trial.) No more than ten percent of all accused people plead "not guilty" and only a few of them elect (choose) trial by jury. In Winnipeg there are only about 30 jury trials each year.

Jury trials can be elected (chosen) only in some indictable (more serious) matters. Jury trials are not available on all offences.

.....

**8. Mistake:** All criminal cases must receive publicity in newspaper.

**The Law:** There is very little law on the subject of publicity. However, it is clear that newspapers and other media are able to print at least the names of accused persons at any stage of a criminal matter.

There is no law that newspapers must publish any names. The numbers which actually appear in a newspaper depends on such things as the space available in the paper and the number of reporters at the courts. A survey of two Winnipeg newspapers a few years ago showed that about one out of every five criminal cases were being reported.

.....

**9. Mistake:** No one thinks of the victim. The accused person has all the rights.

**The Law:** It is true that victims of crime often are not fully compensated for their injuries or loss; perhaps the injury just cannot be fully corrected or the criminal is not worth suing because he or she has nothing or restitution of damaged property isn't possible.

But victims do have rights. In Manitoba, there is a Crime Compensation Board to which victims of crime may apply for compensations as a result of crime.

Victims of crime may sue the

persons who causes them injury or loss. All victims should obtain legal advice about this and other possible actions they might take. There is a lot of discussions going on now about how criminals might be able to help their victims or somehow correct what has been done, rather than the law simply putting the criminal in jail or making him or her pay a fine.

.....

**10. Mistake:** A witness can refuse to give evidence in court. A witness can decide which questions he or she will answer. A witness can plead the Fifth Amendment. A witness can refuse to name people who may have committed a crime.

**The Law:** The Fifth Amendment is United States' law, not Canada's. That law allows a person to refuse to give evidence which might incriminate himself or herself.

In Canada, a witness must answer all questions asked in court. If he or she refuses to do so, the judge may find the person in "contempt of court" and order the person put in jail - perhaps until the person decides to answer the question.

If the person's evidence may incriminate him or her, the person may ask for the protection of the Canada Evidence Act. That law says that any person given the protection of the Act cannot have the evidence used against him or her in a later criminal case (except on a charge of perjury).

.....

## LAWYERS AND LEGAL ADVICE

**11. Mistake:** You tell how good a criminal lawyer is solely by the number of cases he or she wins and loses.

**Fact:** If you think along the lines of most television programs and you define a "win" only by a "not guilty" decision, then you won't find any criminal lawyers who are any good! Over ninety percent of people accused of a crime end up being convicted, either because they plead guilty or because they are found guilty after a trial.

A criminal lawyer's job is to represent clients to the best of his or her ability, given the facts of each case. More often than not, the lawyer is trying to make the best of a bad situation. And so, a conviction for manslaughter may be a "win", because the original charge was murder. Or a client sentenced to one year in prison may be thankful that it wasn't two years, and the lawyer may regard this as the best that could have been done for the client.

In judging the skill of a criminal lawyer, there is more involved than just adding up convictions and acquittals.

.....

**12. Mistake:** A lawyer is not necessary if a person knows he or she is guilty and wants to plead guilty.

**The Law:** Everyone is entitled to consult a lawyer - and everyone should consult a lawyer to be sure of what the law is, and to find out what can happen if he or she pleads guilty or is found guilty after a trial. Lawyers can advise accused persons of whether they have a defense, and of

what facts about the person should be mentioned in court.

.....

**13. Mistake:** People who feel guilty often are not allowed by their lawyers to plead guilty.

**Fact:** A lawyer's job is to take instructions, not to give them. If a person wants to plead guilty, it is his or her privilege to do so - and to instruct the lawyer that way. If the lawyer is unable to accept the instructions or if the client is not able to accept the advice of the lawyer, either one of them may decide to end their relationship; the lawyer may refuse to act or the client may seek another lawyer.

People sometimes confuse moral guilt with legal guilt. An accused person may feel guilty about the event which resulted in a criminal charge, but the person may not be guilty in law. For example: a person may feel guilty about having been with someone who robbed another person. But the law says a person is not necessarily guilty just because he or she is present when a crime is committed.

One of a lawyer's duties to a client is to explain the law - and sometimes that includes explaining the difference between moral and legal guilt.

.....

**14. Mistake:** Judges, police and lawyers are "above the law". They can do things that other people can't do and get away with it.

**The Law:** Everyone is subject to the law. A person cannot commit a criminal offence like assault or fraud and get away with it just because of his or her occupation.

All judges, police and lawyers are accountable to other people (like other judges, police and lawyers!) just like everyone else in our society.

.....

**15. Mistake:** Being arrested and questioned by the police is such an unpleasant experience that it is always best to go to court and plead guilty as soon as possible - in order to avoid more unpleasantness.

**Fact:** For most people it is an embarrassing and fearful thing to be arrested by the police (especially if it is at one's own home) and it is often the desire of people who have been charged with breaking the law to "want to get it over with" as soon as possible. This feeling is understandable, but it is not wise to make final decisions in such a state of mind.

Every person is entitled in law to obtain the advice of a lawyer and it is wise to do so as soon as possible if a person is charged - or is liable to be charged. Advice should be obtained no matter how hopeless the situation may seem to be!

.....

**16. Mistake:** A person should not plead guilty if there were good reasons why he or she broke the law.

**The Law:** Again we say that a person accused of a crime should obtain the advice of a lawyer! Lawyers often find that people confuse the question of guilt or innocence with the question of

sentencing. A person may have excellent reasons for having done something, but those reasons are in most (not all) cases separate from the law's first concern: is the person guilty or innocent of what he or she is accused? If the thing was done, then the law considers the reasons.

For example: a drunk person drives his car in order to get someone to a hospital in an emergency situation. He may very well be found guilty of impaired driving (if he were charged in the first place) but his reason for doing it might result in a very moderate sentence.

The explanation for breaking a law is usually called a "mitigating circumstance".

.....

## CRIMINAL RECORDS

**17. Mistake:** Any person charged with breaking the law is fingerprinted and photographed.

**The Law:** The Identification of Criminals Act of Canada says that a person accused (not convicted) of an indictable (more serious) criminal offence under the Criminal Code can be fingerprinted and photographed. Persons charged with summary convictions (less serious) offences under the Criminal Code or under other laws cannot be fingerprinted or photographed unless they agree to it.

.....

**18. Mistake:** The law does not allow a person to be discriminated against because of a criminal record - especially if the record is made up of minor matters.

**The Law:** There are laws forbidding discrimination based on race, sex, religion and so on. But there is no law forbidding discrimination based on a criminal record. For example: a person might not get a job or be able to rent a house because of his or her criminal record.

A criminal record can be erased by the granting of a pardon. The pardon must be applied for by the person with a record.

.....

## POLICE POWERS AND PROCEDURES

**19. Mistake:** When the police say "You'll have to come with me" there is no choice about going.

**The Law:** says, in effect that the police cannot insist on a person going with them unless the person is under arrest. The person has the right to be told that he or she is under arrest and (where the reason isn't obvious) the reason why.

.....

**20. Mistake:** Every person arrested by the police is entitled to one telephone call.

**The Law:** Whether or not a person in police custody is allowed a telephone call is pretty well up to the police. There is no law requiring it.

In breathalyzer cases, there are court decisions which have established that a person can call a lawyer for advice before blowing into the machine. But a request to make the call must be made to the police by the person. If the call is not then allowed, the person has a lawful excuse for refusing the test. But if the call is requested and re-

fused and the test then taken, the results can be used in court.

.....

**21. Mistake:** Statements made to the police cannot be used in court unless the statements are written down and signed.

**The Law:** Any statement made to the police whether spoken or written down - and whether signed or not - may be used in court at a later time, if the judge is satisfied the statement was made voluntarily.

.....

**22. Mistake:** Every person from whom the police wish to take a statement must be given the "police warning" or "caution": "You do not have to make a statement, but anything you say may be taken down in writing and used at your trial".

**The Law:** There is no law in Canada requiring that the caution be given, but courts have often said it is preferable that the warning be given to help make sure any statement given to the police is voluntary.

.....

**23. Mistake:** If people are accused by the police or charged with breaking the law, the people must be guilty. Innocent people are not charged.

**The Law:** Police, lawyers and judges each have a particular job to do. One of the jobs of the police is to investigate possible crimes and to lay charges. Though they are entitled to their own opinions, the job of the police is not to decide whether people are guilty (that's the judge's job) or to advise people whether to plead guilty (that's the lawyer's job).

In our criminal law, a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. The laying of a charge by the police is not, by itself, proof of guilt. The question of guilt or innocence is for the courts to decide.

.....

**24. Mistake:** All questioning done by the police must be done at police headquarters.

**Fact:** There is no law requiring the police to do all questioning at a place of their choosing, but that's often the way it happens. It is said to be more convenient for the police to take suspects and witnesses to a police station for questioning. Of course there is a psychological advantage in having a person in one's own territory! (See also Number 19.)

.....

**25. Mistake:** The police have the right to refuse to allow a person to consult his lawyer until after they have finished questioning him.

**Fact:** A person has a legal right to the assistance and advice of counsel at the earliest possible opportunity. If the police refuse to allow the person to speak to his lawyer, that person is entitled to refuse to say anything at all until he has been afforded the opportunity of speaking with a lawyer.

.....

*This article appeared recently in Manitoba High, the University of Manitoba student newspaper.*



# AUDITOR'S STATEMENT—STUDENTS' SOCIETY '75-76

TO: ALL MCGILL STUDENTS

FROM: G. Sam Kingdon

Acting Executive Director

Within the last two weeks, the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand completed the audit of the Students' Society financial records for the fiscal year 1975-76. The year terminated as at June 30, 1976. I am reproducing here for the information of all concerned, copies of the most important statements of the Auditor's report. These statements are:

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1976  
Statement of Surplus (Deficit)  
Statement of Revenue & Expenditure  
Schedule 1 — Students' Activities Statement  
Schedule 2 — Students' Union (Building Accounts)  
Schedule 3 — Union Cafeteria  
Schedule 4 — Students' Society Office & General Accounts  
Auditor's Notes

The remaining statements in the balance of the Auditor's report are detailed breakdowns of some of the summary figures included in the above. For any students who are interested in these breakdowns, copies may be obtained at the offices of the Students' Society.

In addition to the Auditor's Notes, I feel it is important to add the following observations:

a) In the balance sheet and in the statement of surplus (deficit), a surplus of \$139,060 is shown. This does not mean that the Students' Society completed the year with a profit of that amount. Rather, it is an accumulation of profits, losses and investments since the beginning of the Society. In other words, if we were to liquidate the Students' Society, we should realize an amount of \$139,060. This would consist of the \$100,255 in the Investment Reserve Fund and, in the Auditor's estimate, \$38,805 worth of salable equipment.

b) In point of fact, the Students' Society operated at a considerable deficit in 1975-76. This deficit amounted to \$76,280 and is indicated in the reduction of the Investment Reserve Fund by this amount. (See the Balance Sheet) The deficit was made up of the operating deficiency (shown on the Statement of Revenue & Expenditure) of \$61,304; the payment of \$13,768 on the McGill Students' Housing Corporation Loan (see Auditor's Note No. 2) and the balance of \$1,208 in accounting adjustments.

These statements represent the use made of your Students' Society fees and the erosion of investment funds pertaining to the Students' Society during last year. I would welcome any observations or queries you may have in this regard.

## The Students' Society of McGill University Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>		
CASH	26,000	8,871
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	22,371	28,179
FUNDS ON DEPOSIT WITH MCGILL UNIVERSITY		
Investment reserve fund	100,255	176,535
Students' Society loan fund	2,725	610
PREPAID EXPENSES	3,112	2,622
	154,463	216,828
EQUIPMENT (note 1)	60,884	60,850
	<u>213,447</u>	<u>257,678</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
McGill University	40,925	13,032
Other	35,442	30,514
AMOUNT DUE TO MCGILL UNIVERSITY		<u>13,768</u>
	76,367	57,314
<b>SOCIETY'S EQUITY</b>		
SURPLUS	<u>139,060</u>	<u>200,364</u>
	<u>213,447</u>	<u>257,678</u>

## The Students' Society of McGill University Statement of Surplus For the Year Ended June 30, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	200,364	186,044
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditure for the year	<u>(61,304)</u>	<u>14,320</u>
BALANCE - END OF YEAR	<u>139,060</u>	<u>200,364</u>

## The Students' Society of McGill University Statement of Revenue and Expenditure For the Year Ended June 30, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Students' fees	324,660	314,039
Interest on investment reserve fund	19,060	19,319
Other investment income	<u>1,340</u>	<u>319</u>
	<u>345,700</u>	<u>333,677</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE (OTHER INCOME)</b>		
Students' activities - net (Schedule 1)	137,267	89,902
McGill Students' Union (Schedule 2)	186,189	144,702
Typsetting activities (Schedule 9)	13,134	(3,725)
Disco-Pub (Schedule 10)	(5,631)	15,237
Office and administrative (Schedule 4)	86,046	58,913
General (Schedule 4)	16,618	23,346
Expenditure (income) applicable to prior years	<u>(6,944)</u>	<u>1,210</u>
	<u>526,699</u>	<u>227,653</u>
	<u>(81,519)</u>	<u>6,272</u>
EQUIPMENT PURCHASES INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE	33,312	16,898
DEPRECIATION	<u>11,127</u>	<u>8,800</u>
	<u>20,135</u>	<u>8,098</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	<u>(61,304)</u>	<u>14,320</u>

## The Students' Society of McGill University Statement of Students' Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
<b>Activities Night</b>		
African Students' Association		232
AZUM	1,172	71
Amateur Radio Club	2,488	(60)
Amnesty		1,821
Arab Students' Association		180
Black Students' Union	32	
Blood Donor Clinic	718	
Bridge Club	956	1,240
Camera Club		44
Campus Legal Aid	10,821	(37)
Caribbean Society	642	1,829
Chinese Students' Association	1,723	522
Circle K	238	2,188
Community McGill	348	243
Community Expression		727
Community Festival	2,860	
Depositing Union Society (Schedule 8)	6,924	8,293
East Asian Students' Society	821	
Entertainment Committee	4,768	
Equestrian Club	473	
External Affairs	3,828	1,201
Film Society (Schedule 7)	4,257	1,552
Fine Arts	20	613
Gay McGill	238	
Grants to Students' Societies and Clubs (Schedule 5)	952	8,491
Handbook		975
Hellenic Club	295	647
Indian Students' Association	325	125
Information Centre	5,321	863
Interaction McGill	295	671
I.S.A.	4,535	2,279
Italian Club	201	331
Japanese Students' Association		316
Latin American Students' Association		158
Malaysian Students' Association	(14)	249
McGill Annual (Schedule 7)	5,721	3,007
McGill Daily (Schedule 6)	40,088	29,410
Players' Club (Schedule 7)	10,419	12,495
Prevent Medicine		59
Radio McGill (Schedule 8)	6,524	1,980
Sailing Club	10	
Savoy Society	751	(180)
Shotokan Sparring Society	505	
South Asia Peoples' Association	666	
South Asia Students' Association	(74)	6
South East Asia Students' Association		342
Women's Collective Press	4,728	
Women's Union	11,828	6,199
Young Socialist	451	250
Miscellaneous Clubs	412	
	<u>137,267</u>	<u>89,902</u>

## The Students' Society of McGill University Statement of Revenue and Expenditure For the Year Ended June 30, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
<b>MCGILL STUDENTS' UNION</b>		
Revenue	<u>7,550</u>	<u>7,822</u>
<b>Expenditure -</b>		
Salaries and wages	69,802	55,510
Light and heat	25,253	7,802
Cleaning	11,189	24,354
Repairs and alterations	35,156	22,780
Telephone	10,890	9,405
Security	15,079	10,078
Laundry	370	1,276
Unemployment insurance	4,524	2,147
General	960	1,104
Xeroxing and duplicating	7,105	7,260
Social committee		1,064
Equipment purchased	7,666	
Postage, printing and publicity	<u>776</u>	
	<u>188,220</u>	<u>142,929</u>
Excess of expenditure transferred from cafeteria (Schedule 3)	<u>4,969</u>	<u>9,345</u>
	<u>186,189</u>	<u>144,702</u>
Net expenditure	<u>186,189</u>	<u>144,702</u>

## Schedule 3 The Students' Society of McGill University Statement of Revenue and Expenditure For the Year Ended June 30, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
<b>MCGILL STUDENTS' UNION CAFETERIA</b>		
Revenue -		
Vending machines and commission from caterer	<u>16,637</u>	<u>12,928</u>
Expenditure -		
Cutlery, dishes and kitchen utensils	4,011	2,795
Repairs	4,848	3,601
Miscellaneous	734	458
Loss on manual cafeteria operations	8,600	15,619
Purchase of equipment and rentals	<u>3,412</u>	
	<u>21,605</u>	<u>22,473</u>
Net expenditure transferred to Union (Schedule 2)	<u>4,969</u>	<u>9,345</u>

## Schedule 4 The Students' Society of McGill University Statement of Revenue and Expenditure For the Year Ended June 30, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
<b>OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE</b>		
Salaries and benefits	62,111	40,066
Postage, stationery and printing	3,282	1,744
Telephone and telegraph	163	33
Audit fees	3,100	3,150
Legal fees	2,000	2,019
Supplies	2,392	413
Advertising	2,872	2,462
Insurance	5,828	3,845
Miscellaneous	<u>4,318</u>	<u>5,181</u>
	<u>86,066</u>	<u>58,513</u>
<b>GENERAL</b>		
Meal allowance and other -		
Society directors' expense	8,099	6,550
Travelling		408
Election	3,016	6,129
Meetings	871	1,383
Bad debts	3,870	6,325
Interest - McGill University	543	1,607
Retirement and other gifts		550
Miscellaneous	<u>219</u>	<u>396</u>
	<u>16,618</u>	<u>22,246</u>

## The Students' Society of McGill University Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 1976

### 1. EQUIPMENT AND RELATED ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation which is calculated on the straight line basis at the rate of 10% per annum and is classified as follows:

	1976 Cost \$	1976 Accumulated depreciation \$	1976 Net \$	1975 Net \$
Radio	46,456	30,714	15,742	15,298
Photographic and film	7,222	2,467	4,755	5,477
Pub	6,290	1,887	4,403	5,661
Typsetting	21,796	5,845	15,951	3,667
Other	<u>28,616</u>	<u>8,482</u>	<u>20,134</u>	<u>10,747</u>
	<u>110,380</u>	<u>49,395</u>	<u>60,985</u>	<u>40,850</u>

### 2. MCGILL STUDENTS' HOUSING CORPORATION LOAN

In accordance with the letter of agreement signed in a prior year between the Society and McGill University that the loss to be absorbed by the Society on abandonment of the project to construct a students' residence was \$73,223 payable in annual instalments, the final instalment of \$13,768 was paid during the year.

### 3. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM COMMITMENTS

(i) Equipment rentals totalling approximately \$6,300 per annum are payable under long-term leases expiring in June 1978.

(ii) The Students' Society is the defendant in a lawsuit by Lyons Food Caterers Ltd. in the amount of \$42,000. In the opinion of legal counsel for the Society no provision for the payment of this amount is required.

### 4. STATUS OF THE SOCIETY

The constitution of the Society was suspended during the year. Subsequent to the year end, a trustee was appointed to manage the affairs of the Society.



**South Asia Student Assoc.**

presents Indian movie with English subtitles

**SHARMILEE**

(colour)

starring Rakhi, Shashi Kapoor, Narendarnath

**Friday Dec. 3 8 pm**

at McConnell Engineering Hall, Rm. 304

**PUB NITE**

at

**Gertrude's  
Music, Drinking &  
Dancing****Friday, Dec. 3 8:00 pm****Admission: 50 cents****SKI AMI  
BOOKLETS**are now on sale  
**PRICE \$10.00**at the box office, Union Centre, 3480 McTavish  
between the hours of 9 am to 4:30 pm, Monday to Friday  
while supplies last.

Fantastic bargains and discounts on all-day lift tickets (eg. buy one at the regular price, get another free), ski packages, ski equipment, etc!! A Ski Ami booklet will pay for itself after only one or two ski outings after which you can save literally hundreds of dollars while skiing at some of the best ski resorts (27 in all) in Canada and the United States. For more information visit the box office or call Terry at 621-5407 any time.

# Friday Dec. 3

## UNION CAFETERIA LUNCH SPECIAL

**From 11-2 p.m.**

Vegetable Soup  
1/4 Chicken  
French Fries  
Cole Slaw

**All For \$1.49****A wine for all reasons. Mateus Rosé.****Product of Portugal.**Marketed across Canada  
by Canadian Schenley Distilleries Ltd.

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103 Countries now hiring.  
ALL OCCUPATIONS. Ex-  
cellent pay. Free transpor-  
tation, bonuses and tax  
benefits. Latest computer-  
ized listings and reports.  
Only \$4.00. Airmailed any-  
where in Canada or U.S.A.  
Fully refundable if not  
completely satisfied. Im-  
perial World Service, Box  
296, Snowdon P.O., Mon-  
treal, Que., Canada.

## classifieds

continued from page 2

SUBLET 2½, \$115, Hutchison St., Immed-  
ately. Furnished and heated, quiet. Call  
695-9775 or 697-1723.

FURNISHED 1½ & 2½ APARTMENTS to let  
near University St. Apply 630 Prince Arthur St.  
W., No. 5 or phone 843-5339.

APARTMENT FOR RENT: 2½, corner  
Park-Milton, fireplace, balcony, hardwood  
floors, \$125. Available January. Call 284-8681  
or 284-8341; ask for Beth.

SUBLET 1½ APT. as of Dec. 12 or Jan. 1st,  
but contact before Dec. 12; \$125 per month.  
640 Prince Arthur, Apt. 12, 849-0810.

SUBLET 1½ FURNISHED, modern, clean.  
Berri and Laurier (Metro Stop). \$185-mo.  
everything included. Call 844-0841 before  
9:30 am or after 6.

FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED bachelor apart-  
ments available 1 block from McGill  
University; modern highrise, heating and  
electricity included. Starting \$155. 3580 Lorne  
Ave., 288-2775.

STANLEY & MCGREGOR: large 1½ at \$190  
per month. Tel. 849-3164.

### WANTED

Looking for a RIDE TO NEW YORK city on or  
around Dec. 9, 1976. Will help pay for gas.  
Contact Betty or Steve, 276-7686.

Couple need RIDE TO BOSTON from Dec. 18  
onward. Will share expenses and/or driving.  
Call Loren or Susie, 277-4775 even.

## today

The "National Emergency", the  
Indian Revolution and the Two  
Superpowers:

This week's meeting is on the  
"Increasing Soviet Social Im-  
perialist penetration after the  
"National Emergency". Organ-  
ized by the Indian Progressive  
Study Group. 7:30 pm Union  
123.

Anthropology special seminar:  
Francisco Aguilera on "The  
purpose and process of the  
ritual segmentation of com-  
munities and multi-communi-  
ties in Andalusia", 4 pm L738.

Women's Union:  
General meeting at 7:30 in rm  
456-458 of the Student Union.  
Will be working on the interior  
of the room. Bring old  
magazines, glue, crayons,  
needle and thread and anything  
you think may improve the grey  
walls. Newcomers welcome.

Auditions:  
Players' production of Muriel  
Spark's "Doctors of Philoso-  
phy" needs actors, actresses,  
and backstage crew. 4-6 pm in  
Union rm. 307. Have a short  
audition piece prepared if  
possible. Tomorrow and Mon-  
day also.

English Literature Association:  
All members of ELA (anyone  
taking an English course) must  
attend a meeting today at 1 pm  
in the ELA office (Arts B 20).  
Special Jewish Awareness  
Committee meeting:  
5 pm special meeting combin-  
ing business with pleasure.  
Supper included. Hillel 3460

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1976

Stanley. Info: 845-9171.

### McGill Players:

McGill Players' all new, all-talk-  
ing, all-laughing production of  
Noel Coward's *Hay Fever*.  
Performances will be given at  
Players Theatre, 3rd floor  
Union, at 8 pm from today to  
Sunday, and Dec. 7-12. Tickets  
are \$3.00 and \$1.50 for students  
and senior citizens. Reserva-  
tions can be made at 392-8925,  
392-8989. Friday and Saturday  
performances, adult prices  
only.

### Music Faculty concerts:

DALE INNES, piano, student of  
Elizabeth Dawson. Works by  
Scarlatti, Chopin, Debussy,  
Prokofiev. 1 pm — free. BRASS  
QUINTET — direction: Ellis  
Wear. TROMBONE QUARTET  
— direction: Ted Griffith.  
Works by Jacobs, Bach,  
Prokofiev. BRASS QUINTET —  
direction: James Thomson.  
1:30 pm — free. Recital Room  
C209, 555 Sherbrooke West.  
Information: 392-8224.

### All students:

All students interested in  
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for the 1977-78 year, please  
phone Mark Newton at 697-5199  
any day after 7 pm.

### Economics Students Associa- tion:

Professor Kari Levitt will speak  
on the "Political Economy of  
Third World Development" at 1  
pm in L 15.

### The role of television in politics:

James Karayn, U.S. journalist,  
broadcaster and mastermind  
behind the Ford-Carter debates  
will speak on the role and  
function of television in politi-  
cal campaigning: 1 pm in the  
Arts Council Room.

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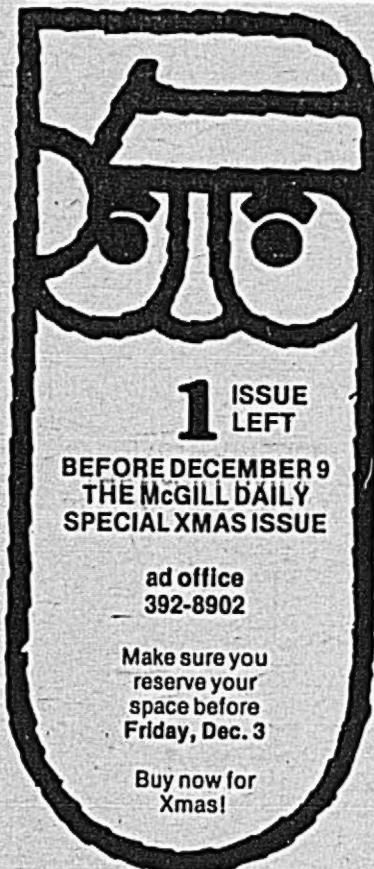
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